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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/783,437

Applicant(s)

KUBLER ET AL.

Examiner

HOANG-CHUONG VU

Art Unit

2476

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2011.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 22-40 and 42-69 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 22-40, 42, 43, 45-66, 68 and 69 is/are rejected.
7) ☒ Claim(s) 44 and 67 is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-940)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims: Claims 22-40, 42-69 are currently pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. **Claims 22, 23, 27-29, 31-32, 34, 36, 45-49, 52-55, 57-61, 64-66, and 68-69** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ziv et al. (7,778,642).

Regarding claim 22, Ziv et al. disclose a communication system controller (**fig. 2; controller 250 comprises CCP**) comprising: interface circuitry for communicating, with an information transmission device, information requesting setup of a call (**col. 8 lines 26-27; CCP signals the system 101 during call set up requested by a subscriber to initiate a telephone call**) and parameters for configuring the information transmission device, wherein the parameters for configuring the information transmission device comprise information specifically related to the conversion, by the information transmission device, of digitized voice information into an analog voice signal, and of an analog voice signal into digitized voice information (**col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65); the element 210 is**

configured for conversion between vocoded data and tone (col. 5 lines 56-59)); at least one processor operably coupled to the interface circuitry (**col. 7 lines 32-34; CCP is comprised of circuitry and a microprocessor for executing instructions**); and operational software executable by the at least one processor, the operational software causing the at least one processor to produce the parameters for configuring the information transmission device based upon the information requesting setup of a call (**col. 6 lines 59-63; CCP generates information during the call set up to indicate to the system of the type the system is and its processing capabilities**) (**col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65)**), the information transmission device thereby communicatively coupling one of a plurality of communication networks to another of the plurality of communication networks (**see Fig. 2**).

Regarding claims 23, 48, and 61, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the plurality of communication networks comprises a packet network (**fig. 2 and abstract line 15; ATM is a packet network**).

Regarding claims 27, 52, and 65, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the plurality of communication networks comprises a conventional telephone switching network (**fig. 2**).

Regarding claims 28, 53, and 66, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the conventional telephone switching network communicates using analog signals (**col. 5 lines 57-58**).

Regarding claim 29, Ziv et al. further teach a packet network interface for communicating using a packet protocol (**fig. 2, ATM is a packet protocol**).

Regarding claims 31 and 49, Ziv et al. further disclose packets communicated comprise digitized voice information (**col. 1 lines 29-30; digital signal for telephone call**).

Regarding claim 32, Ziv et al. further disclose wherein the packets communicated via the packet network interface comprise non-voice data (**col. 3 lines 4-8; conversion to tones is omitted via connection in ATM packet network**).

Regarding claim 34, Ziv et al. further disclose wherein the operational software is capable of determining a routing for the requested call (**col. 4 lines 53-57**).

Regarding claim 36, Ziv et al. further disclose wherein the routing is based upon predefined call routing information (**col. 4 lines 29-34; call is directed based on telephone number in the call request**).

Regarding claim 45, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the interface circuitry is capable of communicating digitized voice information with the information transmission device (**see col. 7 lines 37-46; CCP communicates vocoded data with service options element 210**).

Regarding claim 46, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the communication system controller and the information transmission device are located within the same housing (**fig. 2; 210 is located within the same housing of the controller**).

Regarding claim 47, Ziv et al. disclose a communication system controller comprising: interface circuitry arranged to deliver configuration information to a system

(col. 8 lines 26-27; CCP signals the system 101 during call set up requested by a subscriber to initiate a telephone call) for communicatively coupling of one of a plurality of communication networks to another of the plurality of communication networks based upon the configuration information **(see Fig. 2)**; wherein the configuration information comprise information specifically related to the conversion, by the system, of digitized voice information into an analog voice signal, and an analog voice signal into digitized voice information **(col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65); the element 210 is configured for conversion between vocoded data and tone (col. 5 lines 56-59))**; storage capable of containing operational software and call routing information **(col. 1 lines 57-60)**; and at least one processor operably coupled to the interface circuitry **(col. 7 lines 32-34; CCP is comprised of circuitry and a microprocessor for executing instructions)**, the at least one processor capable of accessing the operational software and call routing information **(col. 1 lines 57-60)**, the operational software functioning at least to cause the at least one processor to produce the configuration information based upon call setup information and the call routing information **(col. 6 lines 59-63; CCP generates information during the call set up to indicate to the system of the type the system is and its processing capabilities) (col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65))**.

Regarding claim 54, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the call setup information is received via one of the plurality of communication networks (**see fig. 2; call set up is requested via PSTN, ATM or wireless network**).

Regarding claim 55, Ziv et al. further teach a network interface adapted to communicate using a wired network (**fig. 2, PSTN**).

Regarding claim 57, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the call setup information is received via the wired network (**see fig. 2; call set up is requested via PSTN**).

Regarding claim 58, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the call setup information comprises a destination address (**col. 4 lines 29-34; call is directed based on telephone number in the call request**).

Regarding claim 59, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the call routing information comprises at least one association of a destination address and a call route (**col. 4 lines 30-34; call is routed using the telephone number and type of subscriber to be directed to**).

Regarding claim 60, Ziv et al. disclose a machine-readable storage having stored thereon a computer program having a plurality of code sections for implementing a communication system controller for controlling an information transmission device for communicatively coupling one of a plurality of communication networks to a second of the plurality of communication networks (**see Fig. 2**), the code sections executable by a machine for causing the machine to perform the operations comprising: storing routing information received from a user at a first location (**see Fig. 2**); accepting a call setup request via the one of the plurality of communication networks (**col. 8 lines 26-27; CCP**

signals the system 101 during call set up requested by a subscriber to initiate a telephone call) (see fig. 2; call set up is requested via PSTN, ATM or wireless network), the call setup request comprising a destination address corresponding to a second location (col. 4 lines 29-34; call is directed based on telephone number in the call request); determining a call route between the first location and second location based upon the call setup request and the stored routing information (col. 4 lines 30-34; call is routed using the telephone number and type of subscriber to be directed to); generating configuration information using at least one of the call setup request and the stored routing information (col. 6 lines 59-63; CCP generates information during the call set up to indicate to the system of the type the system is and its processing capabilities) (col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65); wherein the configuration information comprise information specifically related to the conversion, by the information transmission device, of digitized voice information into an analog voice signal, and an analog voice signal into digitized voice information (col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65); the element 210 is configured for conversion between vocoded data and tone (col. 5 lines 56-59)); and providing the configuration information to the information transmission device to cause communicative coupling of the one of a plurality of communication networks to the second location via another of the plurality of communication networks in order to

establish the requested call (col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65)) (fig. 2; establishing the call between plurality of networks).

Regarding claim 64, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the packet network comprises a wireless network (col. 7 lines 15-22; data is directed to BTS for wireless unit 100 by placing appropriate address with packets in which data is transmitted).

Regarding claims 68 and 69, Ziv et al. further teach sending to the second location a call setup request and receiving from the second location acceptance of a call setup request (see col. 9 lines 20-21, 46-47).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. **Claims 24-26, 50-51, and 62-63** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ziv et al. (7,778,642) view of Lev et al. (5,729,544).

Regarding claims 24-25, 50-51, and 62-63, Ziv et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention as recited in claims 23 and 48 above respectively without explicitly teach wherein the packet network communicates using an Internet protocol (IP) which comprises transmission control protocol (TCP)/Internet protocol (IP). However, Lev et al. from the same or similar field of endeavor teach wherein the packet network communicates using an Internet protocol (IP) which comprises transmission control protocol (TCP)/Internet protocol (IP) (**see col. 4 lines 20-21**). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ TCP/IP protocol for such a packet network as taught by Lev et al. in the teaching of Iwami et al. to provide an alternative protocol for carry data packets in a network. The motivation or suggestion would have been to extend the use of protocols in the context of the type of application transmission.

Regarding claim 26, Ziv et al. further teach wherein the packet network comprises a wireless network (**col. 7 lines 15-22; data is directed to BTS for wireless unit 100 by placing appropriate address with packets in which data is transmitted**).

6. **Claims 30, and 56** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ziv et al. (7,778,642) view of Henley et al. (5,526,353).

Regarding claims 30 and 56, Ziv et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention as recited in claims 29 and 55 above respectively without explicitly

teach wherein the packet protocol is compliant with an Ethernet protocol. However, Henley et al. from the same or similar field of endeavor teach using a system and method for communication of audio data over a packet-based network. Henley et al. recite a preferred embodiment directed to Ethernet environment where each node in the computer network is designated by a specific address (column 6, lines 15-21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ziv et al. to make the protocol compliant with an Ethernet protocol. One is motivated as such to enable each packet assembly circuit the ability to determine the routing of the audio data through the network with a packet-based transmission protocol (column 6, lines 27-31).

7. **Claims 33, 37-40, and 43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ziv et al. (7,778,642) view of Iwami et al. (5,604,737).

Regarding claim 33, Ziv et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention as recited in claim 29 above without explicitly teach wherein at least a portion of the non-voice data is unrelated to the communication of digitized voice information. However, Iwami et al. further teach wherein the packets communicated via the packet network interface comprise non-voice data; wherein at least a portion of the non-voice data is unrelated to the communication of digitized voice information (**col. 2 lines 4-6**). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teaching of Iwami et al. to utilize the packet communication network to exchange data unrelated to the digitized voice information.

One of ordinary skill would have motivated to do so to expand the types of data that can be transmitted in a network in providing more services to subscribers.

Regarding claims 37 and 38, Iwami et al. further teach wherein the information requesting setup of a call comprises information related to telephony signals received by the information transmission device; wherein the telephony signals received comprise at least one of dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) signals, dial tone, a ring signal, on-hook, off hook, and call progress tones (**col. 13 lines 31-41**). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Iwami et al. to provide a signal indicating a request for setting up a telephone call. One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivated to notify the system about the reception of a call request in order for the system to respond to such request.

Regarding claims 39 and 40, Iwami et al. further teach wherein the parameters for configuring the information transmission device comprise information related to telephony signals generated by the information transmission device (**col. 13 lines 37-38**); wherein the telephony signals generated by the information transmission device comprise at least one of dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) signals, dial tone, a busy signal, and a ringing signal (**col. 15 lines 11-22**). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teaching of Iwami to provide information related DTMF signal, dial tone, ringing signal as parameter for configuring the device as taught by Ziv et al. The motivation would have been to use the information for provisioning in setting up the call.

Regarding claim 43, Iwami et al. further teach wherein the parameters for configuring the information transmission device comprise information related to at least one of a battery supply, over-voltage protection, ringing current, tone generation, tone detection, two wire to four wire conversion, and test functionality (**see col. 15 lines 14-16**). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize information related to tone generation for configuring the device taught by Ziv et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivated to do so to employ the information in configuring the device to provision communication services between subscribers. The motivation would have been to provide an efficient system.

8. **Claim 35** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ziv et al. (7,778,642) view of Barak (5,764,741).

Regarding claim 35, Ziv et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention as recited in claim 34 above without explicitly teach wherein the routing is determined based upon a cost of use of a communication network. However, Barak from the same or similar field of endeavor teaches wherein the routing is determined based upon a cost of use of a communication network (**see Abstract lines 2-8; determining routing based on the cost information in the routing database**). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use routing cost in a routing database taught by Barak to determine which providers or networks to execute the call. One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivated to do so to select a least cost route for a call.

9. **Claim 42** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ziv et al. (7,778,642) in view of Sharman (5,774,854).

Regarding claim 42, Ziv et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention as recited in claim 22 above without explicitly suggest the parameters for configuring the information transmission device comprise information related to the buffering of digitized voice information for a predefined period of time to minimize gaps in an analog voice signal. However, Sharman from the same or similar field of endeavor teaches a text to speech system operating in real using an acoustic processor and a linguistic processor. Due to the computational time the linguistic processor requires to process data, future requests from the acoustic processor cannot be made. Thus gaps in the speech output often occur when the acoustic processor requests data from the linguistic processor. Sharman proposes a solution to overcome the gaps in data by adjusting the buffer for minimal of output data so that future requests can be supplied in a timely manner (**column 7, lines 39-48**). Hence the propagation delay caused by the linguistic processor is a factor affecting the adjustment in the buffer for desired optimal output. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ziv et al. to have the parameters configuring information related to the buffering of digitized voice information for a predefined period of time in order to minimize gaps in the analog voice signal as taught by Sharman. One is motivated as such to accurately halt the system based on the output in the event that an interruption occurs (abstract, column 2, lines 34-39).

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claims 44 and 67 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Remarks/Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 04/04/2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

12. On pages 15-17 of the Applicant's remarks regarding claim 22 and claims 47, 60 which recite similar features, Applicant submits that Ziv does not teach, suggest or disclose elements of these claims. Applicant submits that Applicant was unable to find the teaching of Ziv to disclose the claimed "interface circuitry" and that Applicant understands the Office to be identifying the "call control processor" (CCP) 206 and "service options element 210". For further clarification, the Examiner respectfully submits that Fig. 2 of Ziv discloses the system controller (controller 250) comprising interface circuitry (CCP 206) which communicates with the information transmission device (service options element 210) to configure the information transmission device (col. 7 lines 54-63; CCP configures service options element 210 after the determination of the type of the system and its processing capabilities (col. 6 lines 47-65). Fig. 2 was previously cited for example in claim 46 (also in claim 22) as it discloses the communication system controller 250 and service options element 210 are located with in the same entity.

13. On page 18 of the Applicant's remarks, Applicant states that the "CCP 206" and "service options element 210" are both elements of the digital wireless telephone system 101 and submits that the "CCP 206" does not communicate with the "service options element 210" because the digital wireless telephone system 101 in Fig. 2 does not show a line suggesting direct communication between the "CCP 206" and the "service options element 210". Therefore, Applicant submits that Ziv does not teach the limitation as recited in claim 22. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Ziv, in col. 7 lines 60-61, suggests that the "CCP 206" configures the "service options element 210" to convert, (or in col. 8 lines 23-24) or to simply pass data and that both elements are both elements of the controller 250 (fig. 2); thus Ziv clearly suggests that the "CCP 206" (interface circuitry) communicates with the "service options element 210" (the information transmission device). Therefore, the Examiner has demonstrates that Ziv suggests the limitation as recited in claim 22 "communication system controller (fig. 2; controller 250) comprising: interface circuitry (CCP 206) for communicating with an information transmission device (service options element 210)".

14. On pages 19-21 of the Applicant's remarks, Applicant submits that the cited portions of Ziv do not make any mention of service options element 210 as teaching Applicant's claimed "information transmission device" and that the cited portions fail to mention of parameters for configuring an "information transmission device" let alone "parameters" that comprise information specifically related to conversion, by such an "information transmission device", of "digitized voice information into an analog voice signal and of an "analog voice signal" into "digitized voice information"; thus Ziv does

not teach the feature cited in claim 22 "wherein the parameters for configuring the information transmission device comprise information specifically related to the conversion, by the information transmission device, of digitized voice information into an analog voice signal, and of an analog voice signal into digitized voice information". However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Ziv, col. 7 lines 44-52, 60-63, discloses that the CCP 206 configures the "service options element 210" to covert between vocoded data and tones based on the determination whether the call is directed subscriber unit which is part of same or different telephone system. Col. 5 lines 50-65 of Ziv disclose an embodiment in the analog format is used instead of PCM tones (conversion between vocoded data and analog data format). The CCP 206 determines whether the call request from subscribe unit is directed to another subscriber that is part of a different or same communication system (col. 7 lines 37-67). The determination indicates which type the system it is and the system signal processing capabilities (parameter information) (col. 6 lines 42-65). The conversion between vocoded data and analog data format is based on the determination (type and processing capabilities) whether the call is directed to subscriber unit that is part of the same or different telephone system (col. 5 lines 50-65). Thus, CCP 206 configures the "service options element 210 based on the determination of system type and processing capabilities (parameter information related to conversion) to convert between vocoded data (digital) and analog data format. Therefore, Ziv as shown clearly suggests "wherein the parameters for configuring the information transmission device comprise information specifically related to the conversion, by the information transmission device, of digitized

voice information into an analog voice signal, and of an analog voice signal into digitized voice information". On page 22, Applicant submits that although the cited portion of Ziv shown provides some details about "service options element 210" as teaching Applicant's claimed "information transmission device", it does not teach service options element 210 converts "digital voice information" to an "analog voice signal" or an "analog voice signal" to "digital voice information" and that the cited portion of Ziv teaches that "tones" as PCM data and not analog voice signals. However, the Examiner respectfully submits that Ziv discloses in an embodiment that analog format is used instead of PCM tones (conversion between vocoded data and analog data format) (col. 5 lines 50-65). Therefore Ziv discloses the limitation as claimed. On page 23 of the Applicant's remarks, Applicant reiterates that the cited portions fail to make any mention of "parameters" that comprise information specifically related to conversion by an information transmission device of "digital voice information" to an "analog voice signal" and an "analog voice signal" to "digital voice information". However, the Examiner respectfully submits, as shown above, that Ziv discloses the CCP 206 configures the "service options element 210 based on the determination of system type and processing capabilities (parameter information) to convert between vocoded data (digital) and analog data format. Therefore, the Examiner respectfully submits that Ziv teaches each and every element of claim 22 as required.

15. On pages 23-24 of the Applicant's remarks regarding claim 36, Applicant submits that Ziv fails to make any mention of any call routing information that is predefined and that a telephone number is simply an identifier of a call destination or called party as it

does not represent a call route or act as predefined call routing information. However the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Ziv, in col. 4 lines 29-39, discloses that call request information initiated by a subscriber includes a telephone number, and based on this number, determining the telephone system in which the call is directed to, in order to create connection between the subscriber unit; thus the telephone number simply act as routing information in order to establish the connection between the subscribers for the call and that the telephone number is inherently predefined because it is included in the call request information whenever a subscriber initiates a call to the telephone system. Therefore Ziv implicitly suggests that the routing is based on the telephone number included in the call request information.

16. On pages 24-25 of the Applicant's remarks regarding claim 45, Applicant submits, as noted above, that the Office did not specifically identify in Ziv the teaching that corresponds to the claimed "interface circuitry and the cited portion of Ziv does not teach or suggest that the CCP 206 communicates "vocoded data" with "service options element 210". In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Fig. 2 of Ziv discloses the system controller (controller 250) comprising interface circuitry (CCP 206) which communicates with the information transmission device (service options element 210) and forwards vocoded data to the "service options element 210" (col. 7 lines 37-43). Therefore, Ziv as cited clearly suggests the claimed limitation.

17. On pages 25-26 of the Applicant's remarks regarding claim 46, Applicant submits that Ziv as cited does not teach all elements of claim 46 because fig. 2 is simply a block diagram of a digital wireless telephone system and that fig. 2 does not teach or suggest

that the CCP 206 and service options element 210 are in fact located within the same housing. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Fig. 2 shows that the "service options element 210" is in fact located within the controller 250. Therefore, Ziv, as cited, clearly suggests the claimed limitation.

18. On page 26 of the Applicant's remarks regarding claim 47, Applicant submits that this claim is allowable over Ziv for at least some of the reasons indicated above with respect to claim 22 since it include similar features. In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that the rejection of this claim has been maintained for the reasons set forth in the response above with respect to claim 22. Regarding claim 59, Applicant submits that Ziv fails to mentions anything about an association between a telephone number and a call route or call routing information as claimed. However, the Examiner respectfully disagrees because Ziv, in col. 4 lines 29-39, suggests that call request information includes a telephone number which acts as a called party (destination) and call route since call request information initiated by a subscriber includes a telephone number, and based on this number, determining the telephone system in which the call is directed to, in order to create connection between the subscriber unit; thus the telephone number simply act as routing information/call route in order to establish the connection between the subscribers for the call. Therefore, Ziv clearly suggests the limitation as claimed in claim 59.

19. On pages 26-27 of the Applicant's remarks regarding claim 60, Applicant submits that this claim is allowable over Ziv for at least some of the reasons indicated above with respect to claims 22 and 47 since it include similar features. In response, the

Examiner respectfully submits that the rejection of this claim has been maintained for the reasons set forth in the response above with respect to claims 22 and 47. The rejections of claims 24-26, 50-51, 62-63, 30, 44, and 56 have also been maintained because claims 22, 47, and 60 are not allowable over the cited art. Applicant's remarks on pages 27-29 of the Applicant's remarks regarding claim 44 have been fully considered and are persuasive; therefore the rejection of this claim has been withdrawn. The rejections of claims 33, 37-40, 43, 35, and 42 have also been maintained because claim 22 which these claims depend on is not allowable over the cited art.

Conclusion

20. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HOANG-CHUONG VU whose telephone number is

(571)270-3945. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, AYAZ R. SHEIKH can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/H. V./ 06/24/2011
Examiner, Art Unit 2476

/Salman Ahmed/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2476